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TAENIA SAGINATA AND T.SOLIUM

IN LEBANON, TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

No. 2

PREPARED FROM

HELMINTHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

1932-1969

DEIRDRE A. CZIPRI BSc.

Taenia saginata and T.solium in Lebanon — Annotated Bibliography 1932-1969

Annales Paediatrici.

SALAM, M., RIZK, E. & ZELLWEGER, H., 1955.—" Intestinal parasitism in Lebanon. A statistical analysis of 1000 children." **185** (5), 310–319. [French & German summaries pp. 318–319.]

Examination of the faeces and of anal swabs from 1,000 Lebanese children at the outpatient clinic and in the Pediatric Department of the American University Hospital in Beirut gave the actual numbers of infected individuals as: *Enterobius vermicularis* 247, *Ascaris lumbricoides* 222, *Trichuris trichiura* 165, *Strongyloides stercoralis* 8, *Trichostrongylus colubriformis* 3, *Ancylostoma duodenale* 3, *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* 9, *Fasciola hepatica* 1, *Taenia saginata* 113, *Hymenolepis nana* 51 and *H. diminuta* 1. These figures are also analysed under five age groups, showing that the rate of infection increased with age. Eosinophilia was as frequent in a group with no parasitic infection as in infected children except those with ascariasis in which it was slightly higher. Abdominal disturbances were rarely observed.

R.T.L.

Journal Médical Libanais.

WATSON, J. M., BALIKIAN, G. & KERIM, R. A., 1956.—" The effect of some enviromental factors on the incidence of intestinal parasitism in Lebanon." **9** (3), 272–306. [French summary pp. 299–300.]

Watson *et al.* report the results of a survey of variation in the incidence of infection with intestinal parasites in the Republic of Lebanon with special reference to the effect of environmental factors. Helminthic infection was more common in the north of the country. It is pointed out that apparent increase in incidence compared with previous surveys is probably due to improved laboratory technique of faecal examination. With the exception of ascariasis and hymenolepiasis, helminthic infection tended to decrease with increasing altitude. Ascariasis and trichuriasis were more common in areas with a southern exposure, whereas strongyloidiasis was confined almost entirely to localities with a western exposure. Helminthic infection was relatively rare in limestone and sandstone areas. Drinking water was not a significant factor in the spread of helminthiasis. Ancylostomiasis and strongyloidiasis were markedly less frequent where adequate sanitary facilities were available. No clear pattern emerged in relation to the different methods of irrigation, except that ascariasis was more frequent in areas where the water was distributed through open conduits. Ascariasis and trichuriasis were more frequent where garbage was used as a fertilizer, while strongyloidiasis and trichostrongylosis were commonly associated with the use of camel dung. Lower incidence of helminthic infections in general was not observed in connection with the exclusive use of artificial fertilizers. Ancylostomiasis was confined to the coastal plain and was mainly associated with orange and pomegranate groves rather than with banana cultivation. Farming communities showed a higher incidence of ascariasis, but there was no other occupational correlation. Intestinal helminthiasis contributed significantly to ill health in communities with a low general standard of health. Ancylostomiasis was significantly less frequent in districts with resident medical practitioners. With the exception of tapeworm infections, incidence of helminth infections was lower than the world average.

J.M.W.

MUMFORD, E. P., 1960. [Professor of Biology, Dominican College of San Rafael, California, U.S.A.] "The distribution of some parasites of man in the Near and Middle East." **Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene,** 63 (4), 77–85.

Mumford annotates, from papers published since 1951, the various helminths known to occur in man in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and adds additional information received as personal communications from: (i) Mofidi who states that dicrocoeliasis and *Fasciola hepatica* are wide-spread among animals in Iran but only three cases of *F. hepatica* have been observed in man; hydatid disease is wide-spread; (ii) Yeni-Komshian has observed a few cases of filariasis bancrofti in people who have not been out of Lebanon and Syria; (iii) Schwabe has seen a few cases of *Wuchereria bancrofti* in the local population of Lebanon but the infection has apparently died out owing to the insufficiency of a local vector; (iv) Oyton & Wray state that *Necator* is common along the Black Sea coasts; (v) Pirc reported (1958) to the author that 24,866 cases of hookworm had been seen in Iran; (vi) Unat (1959) stated that there is a focus of schistosomiasis in part of Mardin on the Syrian border of Turkey; (vii) Schwabe (1959) reported that *Taenia saginata* is the most important intestinal helminth in Lebanon and that *Trichostrongylus* occurred more frequently than *Ancylostoma* in patients at the American University Hospital in Beirut, while (viii) Yeni-Komshian (1958) had seen it in neighbouring countries especially in Syria and Iraq. [The dates given are apparently those of the personal communications received by Mumford.]

R. T. Leiper

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Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift.

BIYAL, N., 1948.—" Ueber die Wirkung des Reinbenzins auf die Darmparasiten und seine Folgen." 78 (23), 571–572.

Human helminthiasis in Turkey is very widespread, Ascaris, Taenia, Enterobius, Necator, and Trichuris being most frequent in occurrence. Biyal finds that purified benzine, frequently used as a vermifuge on account of its cheapness, is both safe and effective against all the above species. The dose is 20–60 c.c. according to age, administered with syrup of gum arabic and followed by a purge. In enterobiasis a daily enema of one dessertspoonful to a litre of water can be continued for a week. Residual infections were found in 7 out of 57 treated cases with Ascaris, 4 out of 48 with Taenia, 8 out of 45 with Enterobius, 1 out of 5 with Necator, and none of 14 cases of mixed infection. E.M.S.

American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

KUNTZ, R. E., LAWLESS, D. K. & LANGBEHN, H. R., 1958.—" Intestinal protozoa and helminths in the peoples of western (Anatolia) Turkey." 7 (3), 298–301.

Kuntz *et al.*, using the MIF and formalin preservation methods and the AMS III concentration technique, examined the faeces of 349 Turkish soldiers, 18 to 30 years old encamped in, but not necessarily natives of, four areas—Istanbul, Sapanca, Bolu and Ankara. Evidence of 19 species of helminth parasites was found. *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura* predominated, showing an incidence in the neighbourhood of 40% to 50% respectively. Ova of *Enterobius vermicularis*, hookworm, *Trichostrongylus* spp., *Taenia* spp. and *Diphyllobothrium latum* occurred in relatively few faecal specimens (1·5 to 2·3%). Eggs of *Heterodera* sp. were seen in 14 samples from Sapanca. *Strongyloides stercoralis* juveniles occurred in one sample, ova of *Hymenolepis diminuta* and *H. nana* in two each, ova of *Heterophyes taichui* in three and of *H. heterophyes* in seven. *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* ova occurred in more than 40% of stools from Istanbul and Ankara, but were probably spurious infections; as were also the six cases in which *Fasciola* sp. occurred. *Fasciolopsis buski* and *Clonorchis sinensis* eggs were found in the stools of two men who had served in the Korean campaign. Four *Schistosoma mansoni* infections were probably contracted as the result of pilgrimage to Mecca. Relatively few individuals (19·2%) harboured no helminths. J.M.W.

Zeitschrift für Tropenmedizin und Parasitologie.

MIMIOGLU, M. & AKYOL, M., 1956.—" Über das Vorkommen von Hakenwürmern und anderen Wurmparasiten in der Provinz Hatay (Türkei)." 7 (3), 311–316. [English summary p. 316.]

Mimioglu & Akyol report on the examination for helminths of 305 inhabitants of various villages in the Turkish province of Hatay. The helminths found, and the number of persons infected with each, were: *Ancylostoma duodenale*, 143; *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 158; *Hymenolepis nana*, 9; *Taenia*, 20; *Trichuris trichiura*, 75; *Enterobius vermicularis*, 13; *Trichostrongylus*, 2 (said to be the first records of this parasite in man in Turkey). The percentage hookworm infection in the different villages varied between 12·5 and 88·8. A.E.F.

Journal of Parasitology.

WELLS, W. H., 1956.—" A cursory survey of human intestinal parasites in the nomadic people of southern Turkey." 42 (5), 535.

Wells examined 224 urine specimens and 118 stool specimens from semi-nomadic men of mixed Kurdish and Arabic descent in the vicinity of Urfa. No *Schistosoma haematobium* or *Trichostrongylus* were demonstrable. *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* occurred in 68% and 72% respectively. *Taenia* eggs, presumably *T. saginata*, occurred in 20%. S.W.

Taenia saginata and T.solium in Turkey — Annotated Bibliography 1961-1969

KUTSAL, T., 1962. "Yurdumuzda 20–22 yaşlari arasindaki erkeklerde yaptiğimiz koprolojik muayeneler ve neticeleri." **Türk Veteriner Hekimleri Derneği Derğisi**, 32 (190/191), 376–381. [English summary p. 378.]

In 66 areas of Turkey the author examined faecal samples of 270 recruits aged between 20 and 22 years. 109 men from 41 areas were infected with one or more species of helminths. 96 were infected with *Trichuris trichiura*, 20 with *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 15 with *Taenia* spp. and 12 with hookworms. N.G.

KUTSAL, T. & KILIÇOĞLU, G., 1964. "Elaziğ akliye hastahanesi hastalarinda helminthiasis." **Türk Veteriner Hekimleri Dern ği Derğisi**, 34 (5/6), 254–260. [English summary p. 257.]

The authors examined 523 stool specimens of patients in Elaziğ mental hospital from 40 different provinces of Turkey. Helminths were found in 59·2%. *Ascaris lumbricoides* occurred in 26·1%, *Taenia saginata* in 10·9%, *Trichuris trichiura* in 36·9%, *Enterobius vermicularis* in 0·1% and *Strongyloides stercoralis* in 0·3%. N.G.

MERDIVENCI, A., 1964. "*Taenia saginata* (Goeze, 1782) nin çift genital delikli abnormal şekli." *Yeni Tip Alemi*, 13 (146), 117–121. [English summary pp. 120–121.]

An abnormal *Taenia saginata* having proglottides with double genital pores, from a patient at Istanbul, Turkey is described. Y.T.

MERDIVENCI, A., 1965. "Türkiyenin helmintolojik coğrafyasi." In: Unat, E. K., Yaşarol, S. & Merdivenci, A. [Editors], "Türkiyenin parazitolojik coğrafyasi." [Geographical distribution of helminths in Turkey.] *Ege Üniv. Tip Fak. Yayinl.*, No. 42, pp. 55–113.

The author gives the helminthological fauna of Turkey with a short note and special references of each parasite. Y.T.

MERDIVENCI, A., 1967. "Türkiyede son on sene (1955-1965) içinde bulduğum parazitler." *Türk biol. Derg.*, **17** (1), 1–10.

The author lists parasites which were found by him between 1955 and 1965 in domestic and wild animals in Turkey. Y.T.

Taenia saginata and T.solium in Yugoslavia — Annotated Bibliography 1932-1961

Veterinarski Arhiv.

BABIC, I.—"Parazitički crvi ustanovljeni kod zivotinja naročito domačih u Jugoslaviji." [Parasitic worms in animals, especially domestic animals, in Yugoslavia.] III, 100-107. [1933.]

Babic lists the parasites of pigs, sheep, cattle, horses, cats, dogs and foxes, and various fur and feather creatures of economic importance in Yugoslavia. Trichinella is very rare and occurred only in hogs from the Drina and Vardar Banats. *Hepaticola hepatica* heavily infested 31·25 per cent. of the rats examined. R.T.L.

GRUJIĆ, I., 1960. [Centralan higijenski zavod, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.] "Humana tenijaza i cisticerkoza svinja i goveda." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 9** (1), 109–117. [English summary p. 109.]
Grujić concludes, on the basis of data from different regions and institutions, that in Bosnia and Hercegovina about 300,000 people have taeniasis and that cysticerciasis is present in about 10% of cattle and 6% of pigs. The ratio of the incidence of *Taenia solium* to that of *T. saginata* is 1: 20. This can be explained by the fact that the Moslem population do not eat pork and by the common habit of eating half-raw beef. The author discusses possible control methods. N. Jones

MEKULI, E. S., 1958. [Veterinarski Institut Priština.] "Prilog poznavanju raširenosti parazitarnih bolesti domaćih životinja na Kosovu i Metohiji." **Veterinarski Glasnik, 12** (6), 450–452.
Mekuli writes on the distribution of helminthiases amongst domestic animals in Kosovo and Metokia districts [Yugoslavia]. The most widely spread helminthic diseases are: fascioliasis (60% in sheep); hydatid (30% in cattle and 70% in sheep), and pulmonary and intestinal strongyloses. Cysticerciasis, ascariasis, filariasis and monieziasis are less prevalent. N. Jones

Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade.

MIHAJLOVIĆ, S., 1952.—"Obrada zaklane teladi za veterinarski pregled i pregled na ikričavost." 6 (9/10), 574–584." [German summary p. 584.]

Mihajlović examined the thoracic organs of 5,058 calves and found 11 of them (0·22%), varying in age from four to seven weeks, to be infected with *Cysticercus bovis*. C.R.

NENADIĆ, B. M., 1960. [Veterinarska Stanica Pljevlje, Pljevlja, Yugoslavia.] "Rezultati trogodišnjeg istraživanja bobičavosti goveda zaklanih na gradskoj klaonici u Pljevljima." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 9** (3), 597–602. [English summary p. 597.]
6,136 cattle, principally from the former district of Pljevlja, were examined for cysticerciasis at the city abattoir of Pljevlja during 1957, 1958 and 1959. The incidence of infection was respectively 19·96%, 20·99% and 17·13%. Of the total number of 1,178 infected 1,094 were heifers from one to two years old. N. Jones

NENADIĆ, M. B., 1957. [Sreska veterinarska stanica, Pljevlja.] "Cysticerkoza govedi zaklanih na pljevaljskoj klaonici." **Veterinarski Glasnik, 11** (12), 1194–1197.
Nenadić reports that 22·36% of 1,167 head of cattle slaughtered at the abattoir of Pljevlja (Yugoslavia), between February and August, 1957, had *Cysticercus bovis* infection. N. Jones

NENADIĆ, M. B., 1958. [Veterinarska stanica, Pljevlja.] "Cysticerkoza govedi zaklanih na pljevaljskoj klaonici. (II saopštenje)." **Veterinarski Glasnik, 12** (12), 1019–1021.
Nenadić reports that 14·50% of 696 cattle, slaughtered in the abattoir of Pljevlja (Yugoslavia) in the second half of 1957, had cysticerciasis. For the first half of the following year the incidence was 24·64% of 1,135 cattle. N. Jones

Veterinaria. Sarajevo.

POPOVIĆ, M. & VUKOVIĆ, V., 1954.—"Cysticerkoza goveda zaklanih na sarajevskoj klaonici." 3 (1), 143–146. [English summary p. 143.]

Of 4,563 cattle examined at the Sarajevo abattoir, 88 were found to be infected with *Cysticercus bovis*; 3,583 had come from Bosnia and Herzegovina and of these 87 were found infected. The organs most frequently affected were the heart (75·5%), masseters (52·8%) and gracilis muscles (47·1%). R.T.L.

Veterinaria. Sarajevo.

ŘÚKAVINA, J., DELIĆ, S. & JOVOV, K., 1958.—"Prilog poznavanju helminata sirišta i tankog crijeva goveda u Bosni i Hercegovini." 7 (1), 61–66. [English summary p. 61.]

The authors report the results of the helminthic survey of 33 heifers carried out during the autumn of 1957. Only the abomasum and small intestine were examined. They report *Strongyloides papillosus, Bunostomum phlebotomum, Trichostrongylus colubriformis, Ostertagia ostertagi, O. occidentalis, O. lyrata, Cooperia punctata, C. oncophora, C. zurnabada, Marshallagia marshalli, Nematodirus helvetianus, Capillaria bovis* and *Moniezia* sp. *Marshallagia marshalli, O. occidentalis, T. colubriformis* and *C. bovis* are recorded for the first time in Yugoslavia; and the two first-named species are believed to be recorded for the first time in cattle. C.R.

Glas Srpske Akademije Nauke. Odeljenje Medicinskih Nauka.

SIMITCH, T., GLADILIN, N., PETROVITCH, Z. & LEPEŠ, T., 1953.—[Contribution à la connaissance des parasites intestinaux chez l'homme en Yougoslavie. III. La faune des parasites intestinaux chez les enfants de la Métohie.] 211 (7), 109–120. [In Serbian: French summary p. 120.]

The authors record the following helminths revealed by faecal examination of 543 children in Métohie and by the cellophane swab technique: *Taenia saginata, Hymenolepis nana, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichuris trichiura* and *Strongyloides stercoralis.* S.W.

SIMITCH, T. & PETROVITCH, Z., 1953.—[La faune des parasites intestinaux chez l'homme en Yougoslavie. V. Les parasites intestinaux chez les enfants des écoles primaires de la Serbie.] 213 (8), 83–104. [In Serbian: French summary pp. 103–104.]

Simitch & Petrovitch examined the faeces of 1,319 schoolchildren in Serbia and record the following helminths: *Taenia saginata, Hymenolepis nana, Ascaris lumbricoides, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichuris trichiura* and *Trichostrongylus* sp. S.W.

SIMITCH, T., PETROVITCH, Z. & KECKAROSKA, J., 1953.—[Contribution à la connaissance des parasites intestinaux chez l'homme en Yougoslavie. II. Les parasites intestinaux chez les enfants en Macédoine.] 209 (6), 135–141. [In Serbian: French summary p. 141.]

In this investigation the authors examined faecal specimens from 412 children in Macedonia. *Ascaris lumbricoides* was present in 44·6% and *Enterobius vermicularis* in 84·4%. *Taenia saginata, Hymenolepis nana* and *Trichuris trichiura* occurred in 0·48%, 6·9% and 19·6% respectively. S.W.

SIMITCH, T., RICHTER, B., PETROVITCH, Z. & LEPEŠ, T., 1953.—[La faune des parasites intestinaux chez l'homme en Yougoslavie. VI. Les parasites intestinaux chez les enfants scolaires de Bosnie et Hercegovine.] 213 (8), 105–121. [In Serbian: French summary p. 121.]

The authors record *Hymenolepis nana, Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura, Enterobius vermicularis, Trichostrongylus* sp. and *Taenia saginata* in schoolchildren in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The faeces of 988 children were examined. S.W.

Archives de l'Institut Pasteur d'Algérie.

SIMITCH, T. & PETROVITCH, Z., 1955.—"La faune des parasites intestinaux en Yougoslavie. II. La faune des helminthes intestinaux chez les enfants d'âge scolaire." 33 (3), 264–268.

Simitch & Petrovitch examined 7,266 schoolchildren in 133 localities in Yugoslavia and record *Taenia saginata, Hymenolepis nana, Enterobius vermicularis, Ascaris lumbricoides, Trichuris trichiura* and *Trichostrongylus* sp. The intensity of infection varied greatly in different districts. The apparent absence of *Taenia solium* and *Strongyloides stercoralis* may possibly be attributed to the limitations of the diagnostic techniques used. S.W.

Bulletin de l'Office International des Épizooties.

SIMITCH, T. & NEVENITCH, V., 1955.—"Les plus importantes maladies parasitaires des animaux domestiques en Yougoslavie, provoquées par des protozoaires, des helminthes et des arthropodes." 43 (1/2), 296–308.

Cysticercus spp. and *Echinococcus* are common in the whole of Yugoslavia except Slovenia. In some places 50% of the sheep, cattle and pigs are infected with *C. tenuicollis.* In parts of Bosnia and Kosmet, *C. bovis* has an incidence of 10% to 20% and *Taenia saginata* occurs in 3% to 16% of the human population. Strongyloids, ascarids and *Moniezia expansa* cause serious losses and liver-flukes are found throughout the country. *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* is transmitted mainly by *Zebrina detrita,* and *Fasciola hepatica* by *Limnaea truncatula.* M.MCK.

TAVŽELJ, J. & SNOJ, J., 1958. "Statistički i veterinarski podaci o radu na Ljubljanskoj klaonici u razdoblju od 1.I.1952 do 31.XII.1956. **Veterinarski Glasnik, 12** (9), 716–719. [German summary p. 719.]

Tavželj & Snoj report on the incidence of helminthiases among animals slaughtered at the Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) abattoir from 1952 to 1956 inclusive. The total numbers of animals slaughtered were: cattle, 55,754; calves, 56,177; pigs, 131,473; equines, 5,890; and sheep 14,769. The incidence of cysticerciasis was 0·77% in cattle and 0·06% in pigs. Hydatid was found in 4·83% of cattle, 3% of sheep and 17·11% of pigs. Trichinelliasis was found in only one animal, a pig. N. Jones."

Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgradé.

WINTERHALTER, M. & STUPARIĆ, D., 1957.—" Ikričavost goveda." **11** (4), 458–465. [German summary p. 465.]

The authors deal with the distribution of bovine cysticerciasis in Yugoslavia. In areas where hygienic conditions are poor the animals are infested with cysticerci and the people with Taenia. Losses from cysticerciasis are of economic importance. C.R.

Veterinaria. Sarajevo.

VELIMIROVIC, S., 1952.—" Prilog poznavanju parazitarne faune goveda sa teritorija Srbije." **1** (8/10), 810–813. [English summary p. 810.]

The helminths collected at post-mortem examination of 200 head of Serbian cattle, ranging in age from one to eight years, are listed. The percentages of infection were: *Paramphistomum cervi* 4%, *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* 11·5%, *Fasciola hepatica* 68%, *Moniezia expansa* 8%, *M. denticulata* 3·5%, *M. benedeni* 4·5%, *Helicometra giardi* 2·5%, *Cysticercus inermis* [*C. bovis*] 10·5%, *C. tenuicollis* 13·5%, hydatid cysts 54·5%, *Gongylonema pulchrum* 10·5%, *Trichostrongylus extenuatus* 13·5%, *Ostertagia ostertagi* 19·5%, *Haemonchus contortus* 11·5%, *Neoascaris vitulorum* 1·5%, *Bunostomum phlebotomum* 1·5%, *Oesophagostomum radiatum* 10·5%, *Dictyocaulus viviparus* 18·5%, *Setaria labiato-papillosa* 33·5% and *Thelazia rhodesii* 21·5%. R.T.L.

Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade.

VELIMIROVIĆ, S., 1953.—[*Cysticercus cellulosae.*] **7** (7), 418–421. [In Serbian: French summary p. 421.]

Cysticercus cellulosae was present in 418 of the 15,259 pig carcasses examined in Serbia during a period of seven years from 1941. The infection was heavy in 363 and light in 50. R.T.L.

Taenia saginata and T.solium in Yugoslavia — Annotated Bibliography 1962-1969

ALAGIĆ, D., GAVRANOVIĆ, I. & BEGANOVIĆ H., A., 1962. "Razmatranja o ikričavosti mesa goveda zaklanih na sarajevskoj klaonici." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 11** (2), 219–224. [English summary p. 219.]

Cysticercus bovis was found in 3·27% of 32,734 cattle slaughtered at the Sarajevo abattoir during 1957–58. Cysticerciasis was most frequent (6·82%) in 3-month-old to 2-year-old animals. N.J.

ANGELOVSKI, T. & DŽUMUROV, N., 1962. "Cisticerkoza svinja u istočnog Makedoniji." [Cysticerciasis in pigs in eastern Macedonia.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **16** (12), 1251–1254. [English summary p. 1254.]

DŽINLESKI, B., NEČEV, T. & ŠIJAKOV, I., 1963. "Cisticerkoza goveda i svinja na klanicama i tenijaza ljudi S. R. Macedonia." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 12** (3), 387–391. [English summary p. 387.]

Official statistical data from abattoirs in Macedonia for 1953–62 show that of 461,452 cattle 0·3731% were affected by *Cysticercus bovis* and of 226,552 pigs 1·1789% were affected by *C. cellulosae*. The losses from totally or partially condemned carcasses amounted to 87,050,920 dinars. Faecal examination of 5,393 adults from Skopje and 3,640 schoolchildren from Kumanovo showed that there were 8 carriers of *Taenia saginata* and 5 of *T. solium*. C.R.

GALL, Z., 1965. "Prilog poznavanju crijevnih parazita čovjeka u našoj zemlji. Crijevni paraziti kod odraslog stanovništva na području gorskog kotara i hrvatskog primorja." [Intestinal parasites of man in Yugoslavia.] *Higijena*, **17** (1), 42–49.

JEVTIĆ, M. & POPOVIĆ, D., 1966. "Crevni paraziti (protozoe i helminti) kod radnika zaposlenih u ugostiteljstvu i prehrani." [Intestinal parasites (protozoans and helminths) in personnel employed at gastronomic and food estalishments.] *Konferencija Mikrobiologa i Parazitologa SFR Jugoslavije* (9th), Belgrade, June 6–11, 1966, pp. 223–227.

KENDA-JELIČIĆ, D., 1963. "Crevni paraziti kod rudara Zajače." *Glasn. Zav. zdrav. zašt., Beogr.*, **12** (4), 69–71. [English summary p. 71.]

Stool examination of 76 workers at an antimony mine in Yugoslavia, revealed 42 cases of helminth infection. *Ascaris lumbricoides* was found in 40·8%, *Trichuris trichiura* in 22·4%, *Enterobius vermicularis* in 5·3% and *Taenia saginata* in 2·6%. Concurrent infections were recorded in 11 cases. Allergic manifestations were rare. Intradermal diagnostic tests were often found to be non-specific. Some allergens of non-parasitic origin gave positive reactions in some of the infected miners. W.S.

LABUDOVIĆ, D. & LUKIĆ, B., 1963. "Prilog poznavanju raširenosti cysticerkoze govedi na teritoriji SR Srbije." [Distribution of cysticerciasis in cattle in Yugoslavia.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **17** (10), 869–876.

MIJATOVIĆ, I., 1962. "Ikričavost suhog mesa—pršuta i pastrme." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 11** (3), 401–403. [English summary p. 401.]

An examination of 185 samples of smoked ham in the district around Ljubuški, Yugoslavia, showed that 17 were infected with *Cysticercus cellulosae*; 29 samples of smoked beef contained 216 *C. bovis*. C.R.

MIJATOVIĆ, I., 1964. "Ikričavost goveda na području općine Bihać—ozbiljan socijalni i ekonomski problem." [Cysticerciasis in cattle in Bihać, Yugoslavia—an economic problem.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **18** (4), 457–460. [In Croat.]

MIJATOVIĆ, I., 1964. "Rasprostranjenost ikričavosti goveda na području opštine Bihač." [Distribution of cysticerciasis in cattle in the Bihač district of Yugoslavia.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **18** (4), 461–465. [In Croat.]

MIJATOVIĆ, I. & HERCEG, M., 1962. "Nalaz *Cysticercus cellulosae* u psa." [*C. cellulosae* in a dog.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **16** (11), 1145–1146. [English summary p. 1146.]

Taenia saginata and T.solium in Yugoslavia — Annotated Bibliography 1962-1969

NEČEV, T. & AČKOV, M., 1960. "Bobičavost goveda i svinja zaklanih u Skopskoj klanici u periodu od 1.I.1949 do 31.XII. 1958 g." **Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade, 14** (9), 693–698. [English summary pp. 697–698.]

Of 125,148 cattle slaughtered at the Skopje abattoir, Yugoslavia, 939 had *Cysticercus bovis* which resulted in the condemnation of 961 kg. of meat. *C. cellulosae* in 1,158 of 99,851 pigs caused 17,900 kg. of meat to be condemned. N.J.

NEVENIĆ, V., MEKULI, E. & RADOVIĆ, D., 1960. "Bobičavost goveda s područja Peći i okoline i mogućnost širenja već pregledanim mesom." **Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade, 14** (3), 197–198.

Examination of the masseter muscles only revealed cysticerciasis in 37 of 4,592 cattle in Pec, Yugoslavia. A second, more detailed examination, demonstrated the infection in 19 others in which larvae were found in the tongue, masseters, heart and gluteal muscles. N.J.

PAVLIČEVIĆ, M., 1961. "Prilog poznavanju rasprostranjenosti cisticerkoze, distomatoze i ehinokokoze na Kosovu i Metohiji." **Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade, 15** (12), 1023–1026.

Cysticerciasis occurred in 383 and fascioliasis in 8,674 of 10,626 cattle in Yugoslavia; hydatid was found in the livers of 1,862 and in the lungs of 3,775. 43 of 3,737 pigs had cysticerciasis. N.J.

RUKAVINA, J., GALL, Z. & DELIĆ, S., 1962. "Problem teniaze ljudi i cisticerkoze goveda i svinja u Bosni i Hercegovini." **Veterinaria. Sarajevo, 11** (1), 109–116. [English summary p. 109.]

The authors discuss the problem of cysticerciasis in cattle and pigs and taeniasis in man in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Some aspects of epidemiology are included and suggestions on control are made. N.J.

SEKULOVIĆ, P., 1965. "Ustanovljenje cisticerkoze, distomatoze i ehinokokoze kod stoke za klanje u SR Crnoj Gori sa osvrtom na pričinjene štete." [Cysticerciasis, fascioliasis and hydatidosis in slaughter animals in Crna Gora.] *Vet. Glasn.*, **19** (5), 393–397. [English & Russian summaries p. 397.]

ŠIBALIČ, D., 1963. "Crevni paraziti kod školske dece u Kosovsko-Metohijskoj oblasti." *Glasn. Zav. zdrav. zašt., Beogr.*, **12** (3), 57–60. [French summary p. 60.]

Of a total of 500 schoolchildren, between 8 and 14 years old, from 8 localities in the Kosovo-Metohija province of Yugoslavia in 1962, 97·2% were infected. *Hymenolepis nana* occurred in 14·4%, *Taenia saginata* in 0·8%, *Ascaris lumbricoides* in 51%, *Enterobius vermicularis* in 80%, *Trichuris trichiura* in 40·6% and *Strongyloides stercoralis* in 0·4%. 9 species of intestinal protozoa are also reported. The epidemiology of the infections in the various localities is briefly discussed. W.Š.

WINTERHALTER, M., 1965. "Ikričavost goveda u tovilištima stoke." *Vet. Glasn.*, **19** (10), 779–783.

Data collected during meat inspection at a large municipal abattoir in Yugoslavia between 1964 and 1965 showed that the incidence of cysticerciasis in 74,237 older cattle was 0·7 to 0·91% and in 15,490 calves 0·89%. *Cysticercus* infections were greatest in young individuals. Winterhalter estimates the half-yearly loss due to cysticerciasis at over 3 million dinars and discusses the causes of its spread with particular emphasis on the importance of human taeniasis. The results are tabulated and some prophylactic measures are suggested. W.Š.

ZELJKOVIĆ, S. & BOKOVIĆ, T., 1959. "Istraživanje bobičavosti kod goveda i teladi zaklanih u banjalučkoj klanici 1957 godine." **Veterinarski Glasnik. Belgrade, 13** (4), 308–310.

Cysticerci were revealed in 17 of 5,789 cattle examined at Banja Luka (Yugoslavia) by the standard meat inspection but more thorough inspection showed 86 of 5,395 cattle to be infected. N.J.